

Department of the Interior

MTS Financial Management Indicators

1. [Fund Balance with Treasury](#)
2. [Amount in Suspense Greater than 60 Days Old](#)
3. [Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180](#)
4. [Electronic Payments](#)
5. **Invoice Payments**
 - 5a. [Percent Invoices Paid on Time](#)
 - 5b. [Interest Penalties Paid](#)
6. **Credit Cards**
 - 6a. [Travel Card Delinquency Rates - Individually Billed](#)
 - 6b. [Travel Card Delinquency Rates - Centrally Billed Ac](#)
 - 6c. [Purchase Card Delinquency Rates](#)

[Monthly Summary Reports](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[Glossary](#)

Data Updated Through September, 2010

What does it measure?

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide financial management reforms and targets resources to areas where better stewardship is needed.

How are we doing?

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

Contact Us

Department of the Interior

1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

What does it measure?

Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.

Why is it important?

Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.

Month	Net Amount Reconciled (Millions)	Net Amount Unreconciled (Millions)	Treasury Cash Balance (Billions)	Net Percent Unreconciled To Total
Sep 10	\$0.0	\$0.000	\$0.0	0.0000%
Aug 10	\$84.7	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Jul 10	\$162.9	\$0.000	\$0.2	0.0000%
Jun 10	\$91.7	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
May 10	\$106.8	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Apr 10	\$266.9	\$0.000	\$0.3	0.0000%
Mar 10	\$33.4	\$0.000	\$0.0	0.0000%
Feb 10	\$68.8	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Jan 10	\$82.4	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Dec 09	\$45.3	\$0.000	\$0.0	0.0000%
Nov 09	\$141.0	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Oct 09	\$105.5	\$0.000	\$0.1	0.0000%
Sep 09	\$5.4	\$0.000	\$0.0	0.0000%

Goals

Green – fully successful <= 2%

Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%

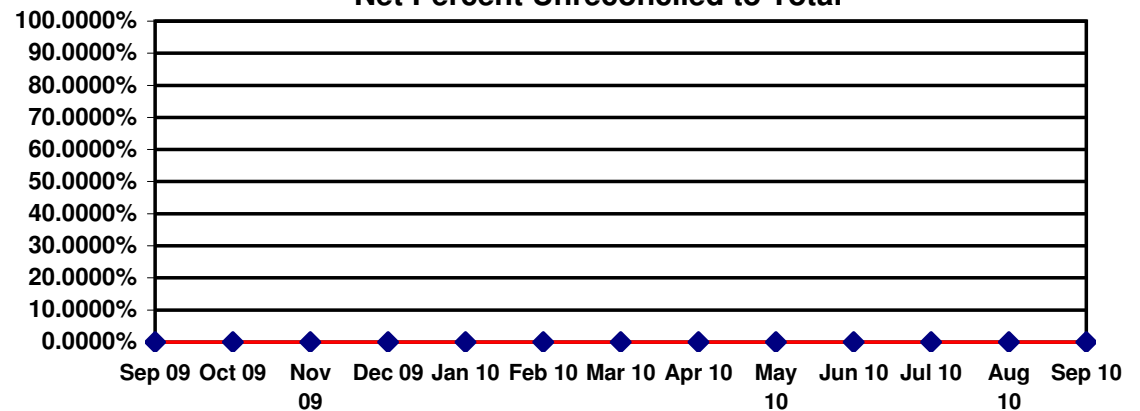
Red – unsuccessful > 10%

Status



Sep, 10: 0.0000%

Net Percent Unreconciled to Total



2. Amount in Suspense (Absolute) Greater than 60 Days Old

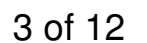
The timeliness of clearing and reconciling suspense accounts. This metric is reported quarterly. Only the 3875 Suspense Account is measured. The 3880 and 3885 measures are shown for contextual information only.

Prompt clearance of amounts in suspense translates to greater integrity of balances. Timely reconciliation supports clean audits and makes financial information more accurate.

Red – unsuccessful > 15%

G Sep, 10: 0.00%

Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days--Acct 3875



Department of the Interior

3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

What does it measure?

[The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.](#)

Why is it important?

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

Goals

Green – fully successful $\leq 10\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $> 10\% - \leq 20\%$

Red – unsuccessful $> 20\%$

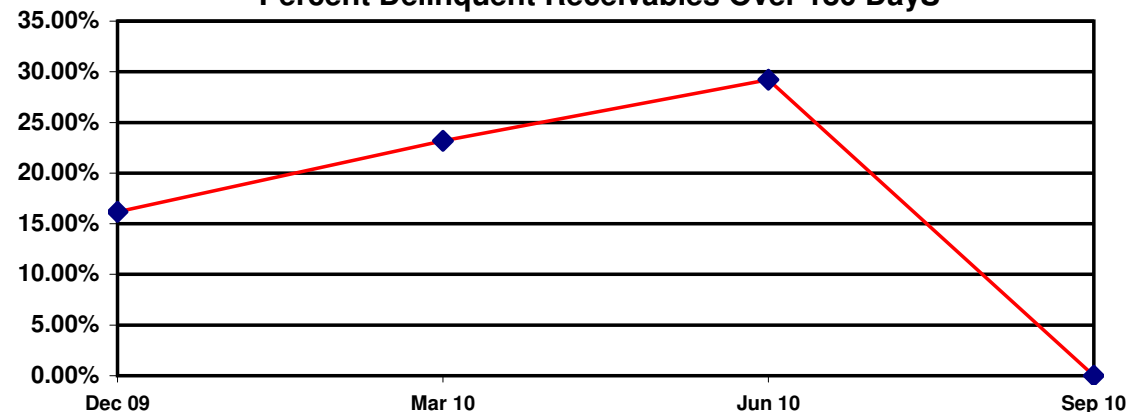
Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days (Millions)	Total Receivables (Millions)	Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days
Sep 10	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Jun 10	\$119.70	\$409.36	29.23%
Mar 10	\$90.68	\$391.16	23.18%
Dec 09	\$45.56	\$281.47	16.18%

Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days



Department of the Interior

4. Electronic Payments

What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

Why is it important?

A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.

Goals

Green – fully successful $\geq 96\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $\geq 90\% - < 96\%$

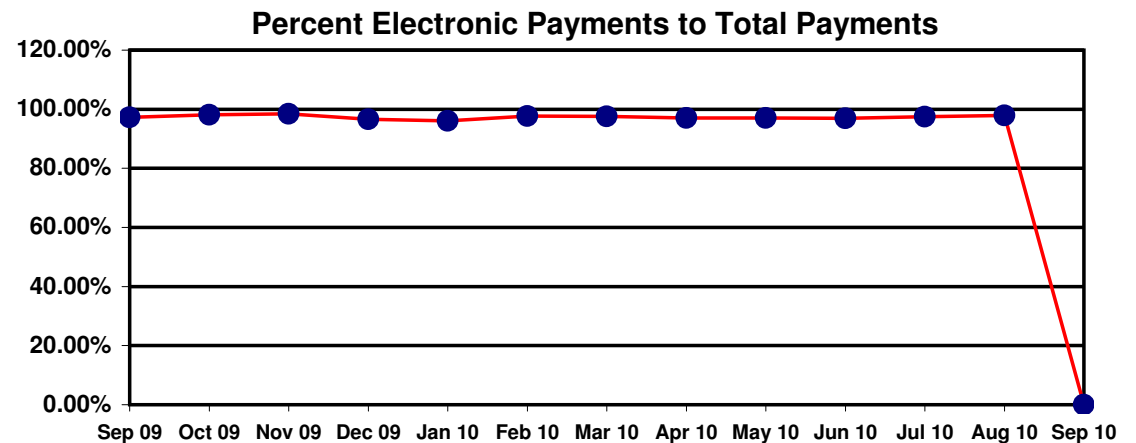
Red – unsuccessful $< 90\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Total Payments (Thousands)	Electronic Payments (Thousands)	Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
Sep 10	0.000	0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	37.525	36.728	97.88%
Jul 10	33.495	32.648	97.47%
Jun 10	35.302	34.234	96.97%
May 10	29.581	28.706	97.04%
Apr 10	32.113	31.165	97.05%
Mar 10	33.213	32.421	97.62%
Feb 10	28.529	27.858	97.65%
Jan 10	31.210	29.998	96.12%
Dec 09	34.086	32.938	96.63%
Nov 09	28.642	28.192	98.43%
Oct 09	25.109	24.629	98.09%
Sep 09	40.350	39.235	97.24%



Department of the Interior

5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

What does it measure?

How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

Goals

Green – fully successful $\geq 98\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $\geq 97\% - < 98\%$

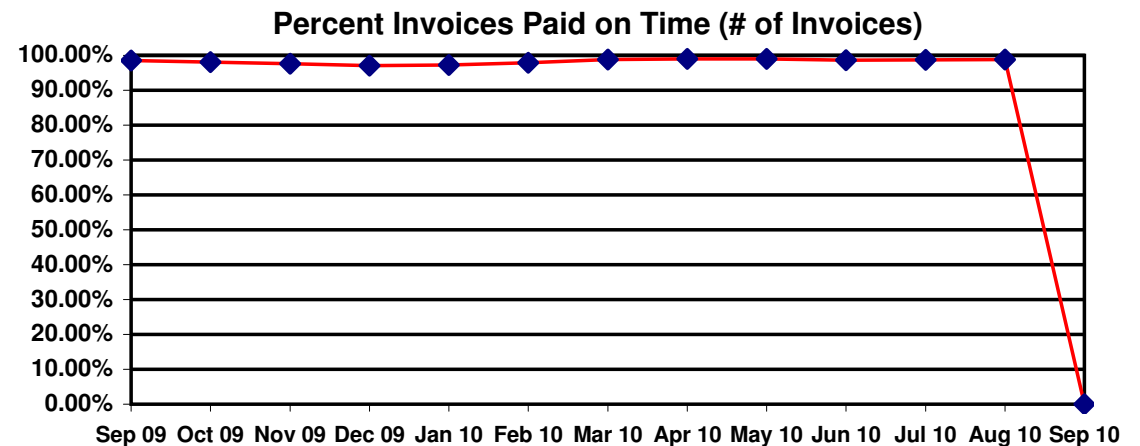
Red – unsuccessful $< 97\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Percent \$ Value of Invoices Paid on Time	Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
Sep 10	0.00%	0.00%
Aug 10	95.19%	98.80%
Jul 10	93.43%	98.72%
Jun 10	94.04%	98.66%
May 10	96.19%	99.02%
Apr 10	96.54%	99.02%
Mar 10	95.83%	98.82%
Feb 10	95.44%	97.86%
Jan 10	92.82%	97.21%
Dec 09	95.21%	97.06%
Nov 09	96.05%	97.62%
Oct 09	95.13%	98.05%
Sep 09	93.98%	98.57%



Department of the Interior

5b. Interest Penalties Paid

What does it measure?

The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per \$1million in total payments.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.

Goals

Green – fully successful \leq \$200

Yellow – minimally successful $>$ \$200 - \leq \$300

Red – unsuccessful $>$ \$300

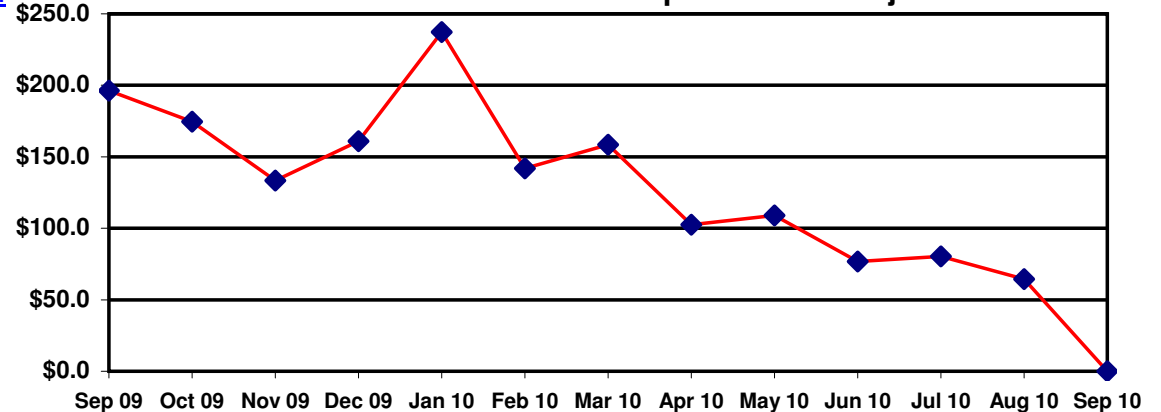
Status



Sep, 10: \$0.00

Month	Interest Paid (Thousands)	Total Amount Paid Subj. To PPA (Millions)	Dollars of Interest per Million Subj. To PPA
Sep 10	\$0.000	\$0.0	\$0.00
Aug 10	\$42.145	\$654.5	\$64.39
Jul 10	\$45.981	\$572.2	\$80.36
Jun 10	\$42.115	\$548.4	\$76.80
May 10	\$51.037	\$468.1	\$109.02
Apr 10	\$42.647	\$415.7	\$102.60
Mar 10	\$70.062	\$442.0	\$158.50
Feb 10	\$61.139	\$430.8	\$141.93
Jan 10	\$107.616	\$453.7	\$237.20
Dec 09	\$87.339	\$543.0	\$160.84
Nov 09	\$61.618	\$462.1	\$133.35
Oct 09	\$61.131	\$350.0	\$174.66
Sep 09	\$76.819	\$391.5	\$196.23

Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA



Department of the Interior

6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed Account (IBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (IBA)

Green – fully successful $\leq 2\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $> 2\% - \leq 4\%$

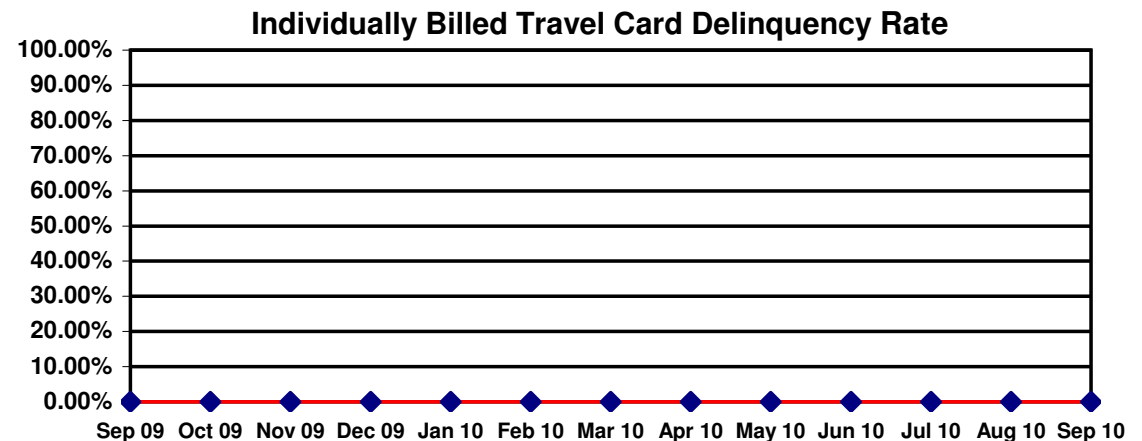
Red – unsuccessful $> 4\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	IBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	IBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.000	0.00%
May 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%



Department of the Interior

6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (CBA)

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

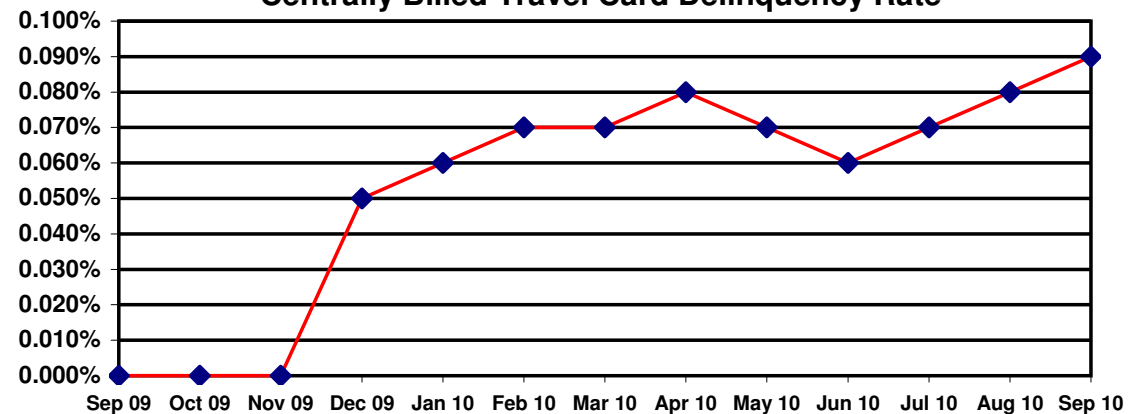
Status



Sep, 10: 0.09%

Month	CBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	CBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$61.744	0.09%
Aug 10	\$50.710	0.08%
Jul 10	\$42.476	0.07%
Jun 10	\$31.080	0.06%
May 10	\$34.999	0.07%
Apr 10	\$34.770	0.08%
Mar 10	\$33.674	0.07%
Feb 10	\$40.852	0.07%
Jan 10	\$40.388	0.06%
Dec 09	\$37.148	0.05%
Nov 09	\$25.184	0.00%
Oct 09	\$17.794	0.00%
Sep 09	\$14.176	0.00%

Centrally Billed Travel Card Delinquency Rate



Department of the Interior

6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

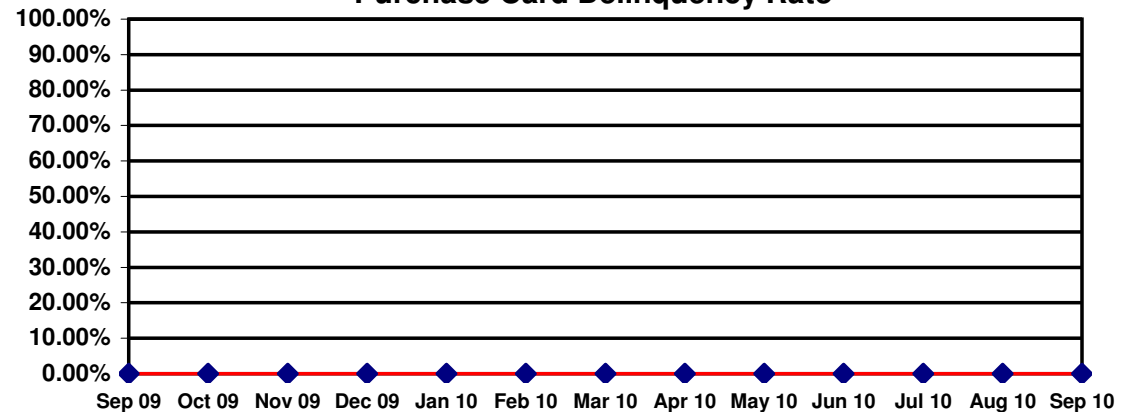
Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Balance (Thousands)	Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.000	0.00%
May 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%

Purchase Card Delinquency Rate



MTS Financial Management Contacts

Government-wide	fiareports@omb.eop.gov
Agency for International Development	bemcdonald@usaid.gov
Department of Agriculture	Kevin.Close@usda.gov
Department of Commerce	tsmith2@doc.gov
Department of Defense	Gregory.Kuechler@osd.mil
Department of Education	gary.wood@ed.gov
Department of Energy	john.newell@hq.doe.gov
Department of Health and Human Services	karen.cavanaugh@hhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	bill.mason@dhs.gov
Department of Housing and Urban Development	james_m._martin@hud.gov
Department of Justice	melinda.b.morgan@usdoj.gov
Department of Labor	contact.ocfo@dol.gov
Department of the Interior	michael_anthony@ios.doi.gov
Department of State	FlaggsCH@state.gov
Department of Transportation	Larry.neff@ost.dot.gov
Department of Treasury	I-Ming.Clark@do.treas.gov
Department of Veterans Affairs	catherine.smith@mail.va.gov
Environmental Protection Agency	osborne.christopher@epa.gov
General Services Administration	norma.tolson@gsa.gov
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	charlene.williams-1@nasa.gov
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	opa@nrc.gov
National Science Foundation	brich@nsf.gov
Office of Personnel Management	Ronald.Walters@opm.gov
Small Business Administration	john.kushman@sba.gov
Social Security Administration	ssa.omb.mts@ssa.gov

MTS Financial Management Indicators

How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.